

U.S.S.N.: 09/902,037  
Filed: July 10, 2001  
Inventors: Peter R. Bloeme et al.

3 a flight plate formed in a central portion of the disc;  
4 a transition area joining the annular rim to the flight plate and presenting a sloped  
5 surface between the annular rim and the flight plate;  
6 a first gripping surface formed of irregular surfaces in at least a first portion of the  
7 transition area on an upper side of the disc; and  
8 a second gripping surface formed of irregular surfaces in at least a second portion of  
9 the transition area on a lower side of the disc;  
10 wherein the first and second gripping surfaces provide frictional surfaces to a person  
11 throwing the disc

1 4. The disc as set forth in claim 1, wherein the first and second gripping surfaces  
2 are comprised of uni-directional surfaces.

1 5. The disc as set forth in claim 1, wherein the first and second gripping surfaces  
2 are comprised of segmented, staggered, and uni-directional surfaces.

1 6. The disc as set forth in claim 1, wherein the first and second gripping surfaces  
2 have uni-directional surfaces to present a greater frictional force to movement along the disc  
3 in a radial direction than to movement along the disc in a tangential direction.

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10. A disc for being thrown in the air for use with canines, comprising:  
an annular rim formed along an outer periphery of the disc and having a diameter less  
than 9 inches;  
a flight plate formed in a central portion of the disc;  
a transition area joining the annular rim to the flight plate and presenting a sloped  
surface between the annular rim and the flight plate;  
flight plate and transition area having a thickness greater than 0.90 inches;  
wherein a ratio of a height of the flight plate to a diameter of the annular rim is less  
than 1 to 9.

14. The disc as set forth in claim 11, wherein the first and second gripping surfaces  
are comprised of uni-directional surfaces.

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15. The disc as set forth in claim 11, wherein the first and second gripping surfaces  
are comprised of segmented, staggered, and uni-directional surfaces.

16. The disc as set forth in claim 11, wherein the first and second gripping surfaces  
have uni-directional surfaces to present a greater frictional force to movement along the disc  
in a radial direction than to movement along the disc in a tangential direction.